

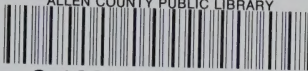
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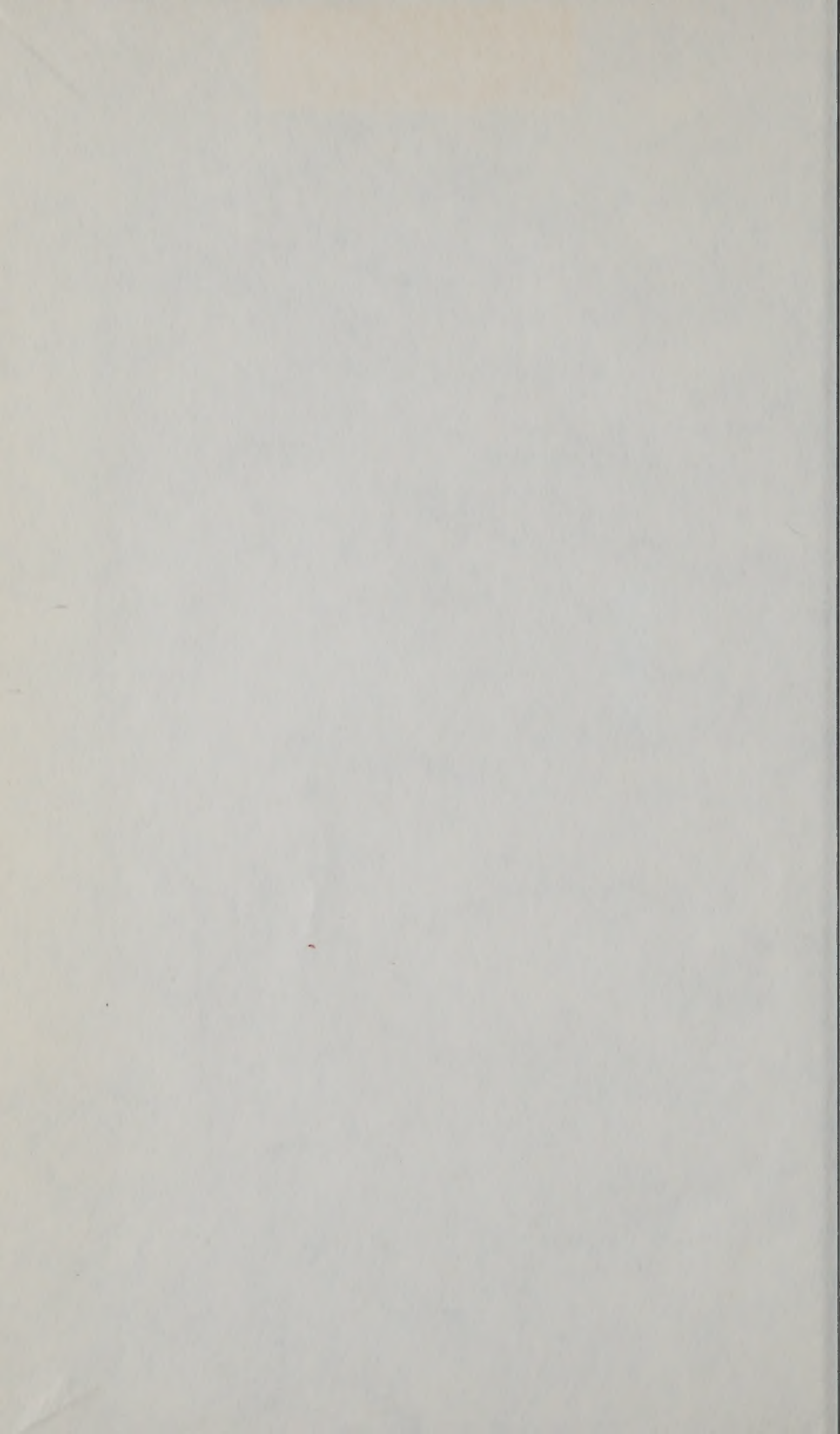
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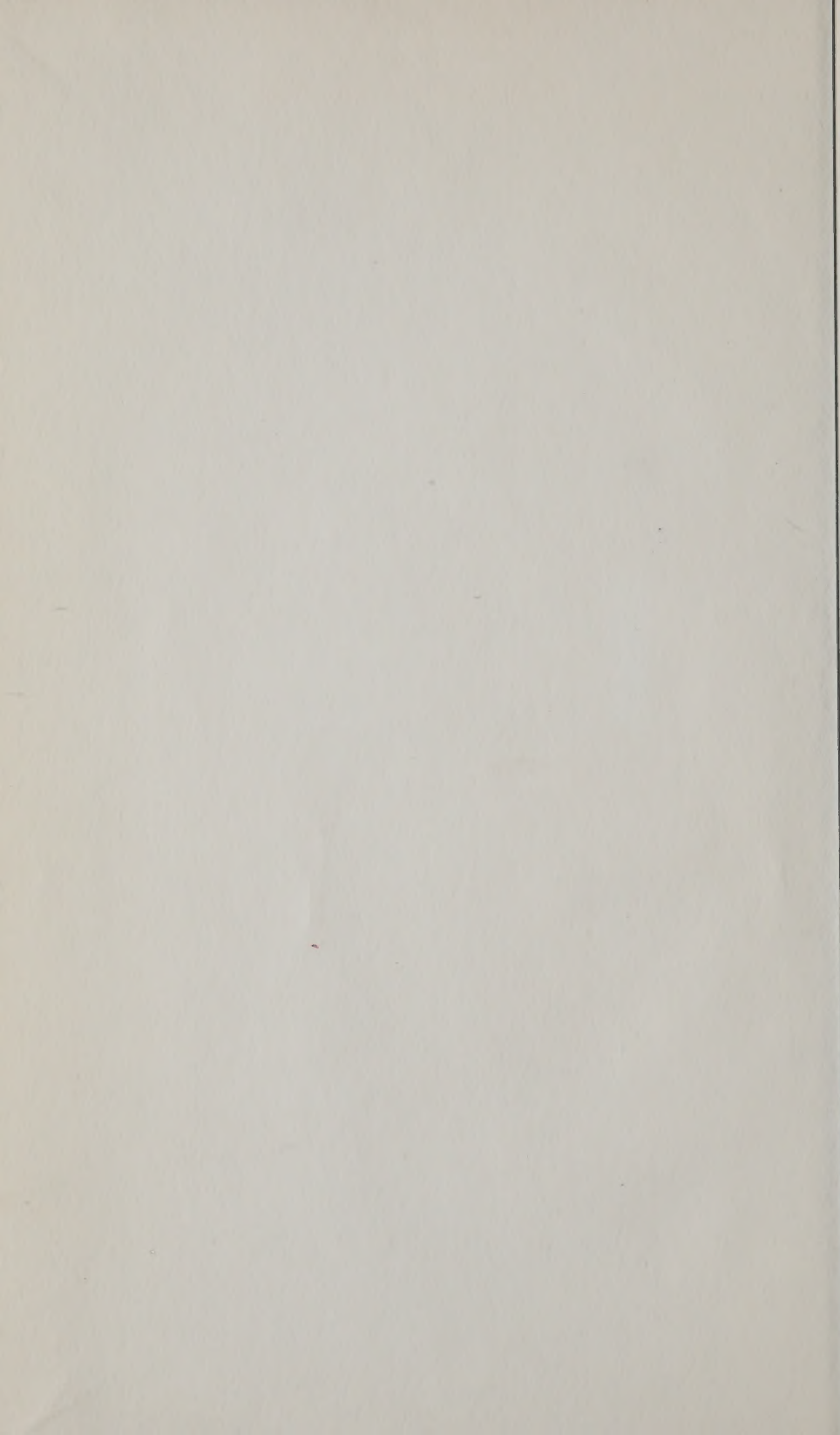
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A Brief
History
of
Salem, Ohio

by

Elizabeth W. Harris

1949

For information concerning the early history of Salem, credit is due George D. Hunt's History of Salem, William McCord's History of Columbiana County, The Centennial Souvenir Booklet compiled by George Gee, C. R. Baker and William McCord and "Pap's Diary" a record of events kept by Daniel Howell Hise.

For the later history of Salem so many individuals have been contacted it is impossible to name them all. Gratitude is felt for their kind, courteous helpfulness.

Elizabeth W. Harris

1950

A History of Salem, Ohio

In the year 1801 Elisha School-ey came from Virginia and located where, a few years later, was to be a thriving villiage. He erected a log cabin which was, of necessity, the popular style of residence in those days.

Soon others came and settled in the vicinity, many of them from Pennslyvania. Amongst these were Samuel Smith, Samuel Davis, Jonas Cattell and Elisha Hunt.

The Street family from New Jersey were of the pioneers, as were the Sharps, Strattons, Tolbertons, Stanleys, Webbs, Blackburns and Strawns. Later came John Deming and William Silver.

John Strawn and Zadock Street conceived the project of starting a town. A plot of land for this purpose was made from their holdings and inducements offered for persons to come and settle here. This was in 1806.

The town was named for Salem, New Jersey, from which town the Streets came.

As laid out it was on the four corners of four townships, Goshen, Green, Salem and Butler. To attend elections in the several townships, the inhabitants of Salem and vicinity went to four

different places. These divisions being inconvenient and confusing the people of Salem petitioned the county commissioners to form a separate township to be called Perry. This was done in 1832.

The town of Salem was incorporated in 1832 and in 1842 had a population of 1000. Its municipal affairs were managed by a president, a recorder, and five trustees. When in 1852 its name was changed from the town of Salem to Incorporated Village of Salem, the president became the mayor. Alfred Wright became the first mayor of the Incorporated Village of Salem.

The Town Hall was built in 1847 on land donated for that purpose by the Hicksite Friends. In this hall were necessary offices and a room in which to hold public meetings.

During the Abolition Campaign such speakers as Wendell Phillips, Abby Kelly, and William Lloyd Garrison appeared in the Salem Town Hall. Amongst many others who took part in meetings in the hall were Horace Mann, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Stephen L. Foster, Pres. James A. Gar-

field and Susan B. Anthony.

In 1852 the first railroad was completed from Pittsburgh to Salem. Later it was extended to Alliance where it connected with the Wellsville and Cleveland road.

In November 1891 a railroad from Salem to Washingtonville was commenced and was completed and set into operation in September 1892. A passenger and freight service was maintained for several years. Owing to the increase in automobile and truck transportation, the business so decreased that the railroad was abandoned.

Churches

Salem's first settlers were of the Society of Friends and for 15 years or more after the first settlement of Salem, theirs was the only form of public worship.

In the summer of 1804 the first meeting was held in the house of Samuel Davis which stood on what is now the High School grounds. Soon after this a log cabin was built near the site of the City Hall.

A lot on the north side of East State St. was donated by Samuel Davis and one on the south side by Israel Gaskill. More ground was purchased on both sides, much of which was sold for

building lots.

In 1828 the society of Friends became divided. In Salem the Orthodox party held the meetinghouse and property on the south side. The other party, the Hicksites, took the property on the north side. The Hicksites first held meetings in a frame house on Second Street. In 1845 they built a large frame house on Second Street for their meetings. The congregation dwindled until at present no regular meetings are held.

In 1854 another division in the Society of Friends occurred. One faction following the teachings of Joseph John Gurney is called the Gurney Friends. The other faction, followers of John Wilbur, is known as the Wilbur Friends.

The meeting house on East Pershing St. used by the Gurney Friends has, in late years, been enlarged and remodeled. Rev. Harold Winn is the pastor. The Wilbur Friends built a meeting house on East Sixth St. in 1872, which building is still in use.

In the summer of 1821 a class of nine persons was formed. From which grew the Methodist congregation.

The first meetings were held in shops and dwelling houses. When the Baptists built their

first house of worship the Methodists rendered some help and were, in return, sometimes allowed the use of their house for services.

In 1824 a lot on West Second St. was purchased and a hewed log house was erected. This building was sold to the Second Baptist Church in 1840.

In 1836 a frame house was built on North Ellsworth where the Christian Church now stands. This house was occupied until 1859 when a brick edifice on Broadway was finished. This building was dedicated June 12, 1859, and was used until it was razed to make room for the present building erected in 1910.

The Methodist Sunday School was first established in 1834. In this department the church has a good record.

An Epworth League was organized during the postorate of Rev. E. Hingeley. Four of the first residents were Lewis Hole, William Horn, H. Garry and Mrs. R. Townsend.

The present church building was dedicated in 1910. Rev. E. E. Whitaker was pastor during the time it was being erected.

The organ was installed by the Wirsching Organ Co. In 1948 it was practically rebuilt. At the present time (1949) there are

1237 members. The Sunday School has a membership of 802. The estimated value of the land, building and equipment is \$128,000.00. Rev. Richard Swogger is the Pastor.

In 1809 two lots on South Ellsworth were deeded to the Baptists but it was some years before a house was built and a church constituted. Meetings were first held in private houses and in a shop in the west end of town.

In 1820 a small brick house was built on the lots on South Ellsworth. This building was erected with the help of the Methodists, who held services alternately with the Baptists. November 22, 1823, a church was constituted.

There was a division in the church which lasted until 1867 when all the Baptists in the community united into one church under Rev. T. P. Childs.

Rev. Childs soon set about the work of procuring a lot and in 1869 the church building at the corner of East State St. and South Lincoln Ave. was erected. This building was occupied until destroyed by fire in 1947.

A beautiful new church has been built on the north side of East State St. near Union Ave. and is now occupied. Rev. R. J.

Hunter is pastor.

The first Protestant Episcopal church services ever held in Salem were on April 19, 1817, in a log school house near the present site of the City Hall. Transient services were held at long intervals until 1889 when the handsome stone edifice on East State St. was completed. At that time the membership was 120. At present (1949) there are 121 communicants and a total of 250 members in the parish. Rev. Harry Barret is the rector.

The Christian Church or Disciple Church, as it was then called, was organized in March 1859, with Theobald Miller as pastor. There were then about 80 members. They bought from the Methodists the church building which stood in back of the present Christian Church.

The erection of the present building was begun in 1869 and was dedicated Sept. 17, 1871. The total cost was \$13,000.00.

In 1893, during the first ministry of M. J. Grable, the building was enlarged.

Several adjoining properties have been secured and a new church building is being planned. There is a membership of 898. Rev. E. S. Scott is the pastor.

Sometime between 1853 and 1855 Rev. Wm. O'Connor visited

Salem and held a service in the house of Michael Derrick. This was the beginning of the Catholic Church in Salem.

In 1868 Rev. E. W. Lindersmith took charge of the Salem Mission. He held services once a month in the homes of the parishioners and four times a year in the Town Hall. During his time the site of the present church was purchased for \$800.00.

In 1880 Father C. Treiber was sent to Salem as a resident pastor. Through untiring work and hearty cooperation of his little flock a house of worship was built. This was no easy task as there were only 25 families to render help. The congregation increased so that it was necessary to enlarge the structure.

Father Senner came next and under his careful management the entire indebtedness of the church was paid.

In 1901 a parsonage was built adjoining the church and in 1904 a fine parochial school was erected, costing \$12,000.00.

In 1925 a dwelling was erected for the Sisters who teach in the parochial school.

In 1931 the old church building was replaced by the present beautiful edifice.

The present enrollment in the school is 215. There are five teach-

ers. There are between 500 and 600 families in the parish. Father Gaffney is the pastor.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was organized in 1860 and in 1870 built a house of worship at the corner of Howard and East Third St. Since its erection the church has twice been remodeled.

In 1937 a parsonage was erected. This was during the pastorate of Rev. Lavigne who, with his own hands and the help of some of his parishioners, built the parsonage.

The Emmanuel Lutheran Church was called into existence by a small group of men who came to Salem from central Europe. They desired to preserve and perpetuate their Lutheran faith in their adopted country. At a meeting of these men in the spring of 1892, the Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized. At first they met in the homes of the members, later in a small hall and then in a room on the second floor of a building on the corner of East State St. and North Broadway.

In 1895 the congregation bought a lot on Lundy St. for the purpose of erecting a church. Ground for the church was broken in April 1897 and January 16, 1898 the church was dedicated.

The Sunday School grew so that it was impossible to house it in the basement of the church building and a property on South Broadway was purchased to serve as a parish house.

In 1926 the old church building on Lundy St. was sold and in February 1927 work was started on the razing of the old parish house preparatory to the erection of a new church building. The new church building was dedicated Nov. 19, 1928. Rev. B. E. Rutzky was pastor at the time.

In September 1933 Rev. John Bauman was inducted as pastor and his pastorate has continued until the present time, 1949. The number of baptized members as of June 1, 1949, is 856. This church is affiliated with the American Lutheran Church.

The Presbyterian Church of Salem was organized in 1832. Previous to this time Rev. Clement Vallandigham and other members of the Presbytery of Lisbon had preached in Salem at long intervals. On Nov. 13, 1832 Rev. Vallandigham by appointment of the presbytery presided at a meeting designated for organization. Twenty persons were then received on certificate. James Wilson, Hugh Stewart and Nathaniel McCracken were chosen elders.

The Society first worshiped in a wagon shop on State Street. The first house of worship was built in 1842 which later was sold. The first year after this house was built it was unplastered and slab seats were used.

In 1860-61 the church on Second St. was built at cost of \$10,000.00.

In 1936 work was begun on the remodeling of the church building and the erection of an educational building adjoining. The dedication took place on Palm Sunday in 1939.

The Project was begun in November 1936 and in November 1943 the entire indebtedness of \$110,000.00 was paid. At present the membership numbers 1106. Rev. Harold Ogden is pastor.

The Holy Trinity Lutheran Church was organized in 1917. The members held their first meetings in the Pioneer Block. The present edifice, a brick and stone structure on the corner of East State St. and Woodland Ave. was dedicated in 1931. There is at present a membership of 475 baptized members. Rev. Geo. Keister is the pastor.

Schools

The first school in Salem was opened about 1804. Hannah Fisher and Judith Townsend were the

first teachers. The first schools were kept in rooms temporarily fitted for the purpose. In 1810 or 1811 a hewed log house was built, near the site of MacMillan's book store on East State St.

In the first schools compensation of teachers came only from voluntary patronage. In 1826 Joseph Shreve advertised the following rates—\$2.00 for each pupil for each quarter, two thirds of which may be paid in approved trade at store prices.

The first public or union schoolhouse was built on Green, now 2nd St. Here a graded school was established in 1850. In 1854 Alfred Holbrook was appointed superintendent of the Salem Public schools. He was followed by Reuben McMillan. Other superintendents of early times were H. H. Barnaby and William D. Henkel. The latter was author of several books on education and served as State School Commissioner.

The first school building on Fourth St. was erected in 1860. At that time Reuben McMillan was superintendent. Geo. N. Caruthers was superintendent at the time of the erection of the Columbia St. school in 1880. The McKinley school building was erected in 1890. The Prospect school in 1897.

The old Fourth St. school building having been declared to be unsafe it was razed and the present building was dedicated in 1897. At first it housed both the High School and the elementary grades but the school enrollment so increased it was necessary to construct a new High School building.

This building was erected on North Lincoln Ave. and was first occupied in 1919.

Recently a \$1,000,000 project of school improvement was begun. The new Buckeye School was opened for school sessions in January 1949. It is an up-to-date school in every particular. Additions have been made to the Prospect and McKinley schools and one is being erected at the Reilly School. At present there are 110 persons on the teaching staff. Enrollment is as follows: High School 780, Junior High 352, Elementary 1281, making a total enrollment of 2413. Mr. E. S. Kerr is superintendent.

Newspapers.

In 1725 Robert Fee issued the first number of the Salem Gazette and Public Advertiser. It was followed by the Salem Visitor, Ohio Mercury, Village Register and Homestead Journal all of which were short lived.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle was established in Salem by the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1845, Samuel Brook being the first editor. Marius Robinson was editor for 8 years.

In 1864, the paper having served its purpose, it was discontinued by order of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

In 1854 J. K. Rukenbrod and Jesse Hutton founded a paper called the Salem Republican. Later Dr. J. M. Hole published the Salem Era.

These two papers were eventually consolidated. The resulting publication was known as the Salem Republican-Era. These were weekly papers.

In 1889 J. W. Northrop established the Salem Daily News which was afterward taken over by the Salem Publishing Company.

In 1891 D. D. Kirby began publication of the Salem Daily Herald. It was later discontinued.

In 1948 work was begun on a magnificent new building to house the Salem Daily News. It is situated on North Lincoln Ave.

Anti-Slavery In Salem

The most active persons in the anti-slavery campaign in Salem were Benjamin Stanton, Jacob

Heaton, Isaac Trescott, Jonas D. Cattell, John Whinnery, D. Howell Hise. These persons became conductors on "The Underground Railroad" on which Salem was an important station.

A room over a carpenter shop owned by Samuel Reynolds was used as a meeting place by the abolitionists. It was christened "Liberty Hall."

A course of lectures was delivered in the Town Hall by Wendell Phillips, Abby Kelly, John Pierpont, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and others.

Back in the 1830's, 40's and 50's Salem was known as headquarters of the Western Anti-Slavery Society and it was here the Anti-Slavery Bugle was published beginning in 1845 and discontinued in 1864. Samuel Brook was the first editor, Marius Robinson was editor for 8 years.

The fact that Salem was a station on the Underground Railroad was not at that time a matter of general publicity. Buildings are still in existence in Salem in which runaway slaves were hidden until such time as they could safely be sent northward.

One such place is the McMillan homestead near the Grandview

Cemetery. Another, the house where Howell Hise lived on Franklin. The Daniel Bonsall home on East State St. and the Street property on North Ellsworth were also refuges for the slaves.

In Pap's Diary Feb. 5, 1850 is recorded — "Great excitement in town today in consequence of the arrival of some slave holders, they got sight of those they claimed as property but of course that was all."

On April 16, 1865 he wrote "Attended a meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society — the first one that has been held for four years and I presume the last one, as we resolved our work as an Anti-Slavery Society was done and disbanded the Society."

The body of Edwin Coppock, one of John Brown's raiders is buried in Hope Cemetery. There a monument marks his resting place.

In the furnishing of troops for the volunteer army in the war of the Rebellion Salem did her full duty, as she has done in every emergency in the history of our country since the town's existence.

According to Howe's History of Ohio the first two volunteers in Columbiana County enlisted

in Salem. They were Thomas J. Walton and William Meldrum.

Woman's Suffrage

In an account of the proceedings of the 8th annual convention of the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association, which was held in Salem in May 1892, a report of the first Ohio Suffrage convention is recorded. It was held in Salem in April 1850. This report was written by Mrs. Emily Robinson who had attended the convention. It was read by Susan B. Anthony. In it Mrs. Robinson writes—"Perhaps it is not well known that the movement for the equal political and educational enfranchisement of women was an outgrowth or outcome of the Anti-Slavery conflict with the slave power in our land."

Previous to 1850 there were many suffragists men — and women—scattered over the state, waiting for indication that the time was at hand to make public the new interpretation of universal suffrage.

In 1850 the State called a convention to revise and amend its laws. The suffragists recognized this as a grand opportunity. They voted to hold a suffrage convention and adopted a call to the women of Ohio which was pub-

lished in the Anti-Slavery Bugle. At this convention the gentlemen were not allowed to speak. It was resolved to hold a similar convention the next year. Mrs. Robinson adds: "Thus ended the first Ohio State Suffrage convention, and, I believe the first of its kind in the world."

Pap's Diary April 19, 1850, records: "The Woman's convention was a perfect jam—all enthusiasm, they did honor to their sex. Cursed be the pitiful winning politician that still persist in withholding from her her political rights."

Salem Fire Department

The first official movement of the town council towards fire protection and the establishment of a fire department was in May 1831. An appropriation of \$10.00 was made for purchasing ladder and fire hooks and to provide a place of deposit.

July 24, 1836, it was resolved "That there be an ordinance making it obligatory on each free holder, resident in the town, to provide two fire buckets, either leather or tin, for each house which he shall hold for rent, said buckets to be kept under such regulations as the council shall direct.

There was also authorization

for the sinking of two wells and the purchase of a fire engine at a cost of \$250.00. Five years later it was deemed advisable to purchase another engine at the cost of \$700.

The first fire company was called the Salem Fire Company. The two engines designated as Soul Grinder and Columbiana, were controlled by this company until 1869.

In April 1869 a constitution was adopted and the company was called The Vigilant Fire Company. The Deluge Fire Company was organized in 1865 and the Rescue Hook & Ladder Company in 1875.

When, upon completion of the water works, it was found that the pressure would force water to any height likely to be required, the engines were used only in emergencies.

These volunteer companies operated until the present paid Fire Department was organized. This department consists of a Chief, Captain, Lieutenant, and 8 firemen. Their equipment is made up of 4 trucks. Two of these are 1000 gallons capacity and two of 500 gallons. The Department also has a resuscitator and life net.

In 1917 the equipment was motorized. Previous to that time

it had been horse drawn.

Waterworks

A large spring on the Hawley farm supplied the village with water for several years. This is on what is now the High School grounds and water is still secured from that source.

In 1860 a brick reservoir was built, also a tower, with two tanks in which water was stored. The spring's capacity was proven to be 1750 gallons per hour.

A contract was made with the authorities, iron pipes were laid and the village was supplied with water for domestic and fire purposes.

In 1860 a well was bored at a point east of the Methodist Church in the hope of finding oil. At a depth of 180 feet a vein of water was struck which filled a four inch pipe and rose seven feet above the surface. This well was leased to the gas and railroad companies and water was piped into them. By the aforesaid means and some wells, the village was supplied with water until the present system was completed.

In 1887 an ordinance was passed authorizing as Boston firm to construct and maintain waterworks for the village. This

was accepted July 24, 1888, and set in operation. The water was obtained from the Hawley spring and from wells. A stand-pipe was constructed on East State St. The water was pumped into it and conveyed to all parts of th city.

The waterworks were privately owned until purchased by the city in 1909. At present (1949) there are 14 wells in operation with a daily output of 1,700,000 gallons.

Manufactories

As early as 1814 an attempt was made to form a company for manufacturing purposes. The company was to manufacture cotton and woolen goods and iron ware. A building was erected but the company never functioned. Several other establishments were constructed for the purpose of weaving woolen fabrics, blankets, shawls, etc. Tanning was a considerable business in the early times of Salem.

Furniture making or cabinet making was in former days an important business. Tables, stands, bureaus and bedsteads were the chief articles made. It was not until some time in the 1850's or 60's that ready made coffins were kept by profession-

al undertakers. Prior to that time the caskets were made by cabinet makers who were also the undertakers.

In 1842 Thomas Sharp began the making of steam engines. He, with his brothers Simeon, Clayton, and Joel, formed a partnership. Later Thomas withdrew from the firm and started a shop on West State St., which was destroyed by fire in 1894.

Two of the remaining brothers went into a new organization. The members of the concern were Simeon and Joel Sharp, Milton Davis and Joel Bonsall. Their manufactory was the Buckeye Engine Works.

The Buckeye Engine Company was established in 1851. Only ordinary throttling engines were first made. In 1865 the establishment was burned but was rebuilt and business resumed in less than a year.

They manufactured the celebrated Buckeye automatic cutoff engines of various sizes, also, saw mills, planing mill engines, self-acting shingle machines, and a variety of other machines and engines.

The use of steam engines decreased and in 1920 the business and buildings were taken over by the E. W. Bliss Company.

Sometime in the early 1830's Nicholas Johnson built a foundry. Later Zadock Street bought the little plant and gave to the locality the name of Foundry Hill. It was between Columbia Street and East Pershing and it bisected by Hill Street. This foundry was the beginning of what later developed into the J. M. Woodruff and Sons' Stove Company.

Some of the other early manufacturing factories, now discontinued, were the Victor Stove Works, J. B. McNabb Canning Factory, Salem Wire Nail Mill, Purdy, Baird and Company.

There was the Aetna Manufacturing Company, makers of mowers and reapers. Also an Ax Factory conducted by Joseph and Chester White and a steam boiler factory owned by S.L. Shanks.

The Silver & Deming Company was formed in 1866. The founders were A. R. Silver and John Deming. They manufactured hand and power pumps, which was continued by the Deming Company after the withdrawal of A. R. Silver and Sons.

A. R. Silver retired from the firm of Silver and Deming in 1890. The firm of A. R. Silver and Sons erected a new building in which was manufactured carriage

makers' and blacksmiths' tools, hand power feed cutters, ensilage cutters and blowers.

The present Silver Manufacturing Company (1949) is owned by Mrs. E. Mason Wick. Feed cutters and paper shredders are manufactured.

The Deming Company is engaged in the manufacture of pumps and water systems which have been sent all over the world.

The officers are President G. R. Deming, Vice President F. J. Emeny, Vice President and General Superintendent E. S. Dawson, Vice President and Sales Manager H. C. Carlross, Treasurer W. F. Deming.

There are 800 employees.

As early as 1872 decorative cornices, vases and metal statuary were made in Salem by Kittredge, Clark and Company, which firm laid the foundation for the large business in later years of the Mullins Company.

In 1875 W. J. Clark and Company made novelty oil tanks and general plate and sheet metal work.

A church organ manufactory was established by Carl Barckhoff in the early 1880's and later the Wirsching Organ Company was founded.

Kerr, Walton and Company started the first chewing gum

factory on the third floor of a building on South Broadway near State Street.

Samuel Grove Jr. who had been associated with the Kerr Walton Company organized the Grove Gum Company. The building is now occupied by the Salem Engineering Company.

Salem has the distinction of introducing the manufacture of gummed labels into America. An English drug clerk, Josiah Mitchell, having been used to gummed druggists' labels started the business in a small way in a room over his employer's store.

From that small beginning a large business of this kind has grown. Labels from Salem have been sent not only to all parts of the United States but to many parts of the world.

In 1882 W. H. Mullins purchased the interest of Mr. Thompson in the firm of Thompson & Bakewell, makers of decorative cornices, vases and metal statuary and the firm became Bakewell and Mullins.

The business grew and Mullins purchased the interest of Bakewell in 1890.

At that time there were 100 workers, a single Buckeye steam engine in the power house.

Ornaments for buildings and metal statues were important

items until 1917. The statue of the goddess Diana which stood atop old Madison Square Garden in New York was a product of Mullins.

The first metal boats were made in 1894. These boats were sold all over the world.

Mullins made its first auto-body parts in 1904, and by 1917 body stamping had surpassed statuary and boats.

This business dwindled although many automobile companies still turn to Mullins for specialized stampings.

In 1920 the Mullins Company began making washing-machine tubs. Mullins was the first producer of vitreous enameled steel tubs.

Early in 1931 they began making sinks from Monnel metal. A competitor was Youngstown Pressed Steel.

In 1937 the Youngstown Pressed Steel consolidated with the Mullins Corp., for the manufacture of Youngstown Kitchens by Mullins.

W. H. Mullins died in 1932.

The present officers are President G. F. Whitlock, Executive Vice President H. M. Heckathorn, Vice President Merchandising C. A. Morrow, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary H. F. Wykoff, Secretary Harry Krohne.

The Salem Tool Company was established in Salem in 1901 by H. S. Wilson, Melvin C. Day, Conrad Thumm and Frank Trotter.

The Company manufactures Miners' and Butchers' tools, Hand Fertilizers, Spreaders, Coal Drills and Hose Reels.

The officers are President James Wilson, Vice President Laura Wilson and Secretary Marguerite Harris.

The Electric Furnace Company was originally organized in 1911.

In 1923 the Company was re-organized by Benzinger, Cope and Hoiles.

The Company manufactures Electric Furnaces and Fuel fired Furnaces, auxiliary apparatus for finished and semi-finished products of a wide variety. The Manufacture of semi-automatic and automatic equipment is a specialty.

The officers are President K. U. Wirtz, Vice-President C. L. West, Chairman of the Board and Treasurer F. P. Cope, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer R. D. Painter, Assistant Vice President C. H. Vaughan.

The principal users of their output are Auto-motive and Air Craft Companies.

There are 250 employees.

The C. B. Hunt and Son Inc.,

was established in 1919. At the time of the closing of the W. J. Clark Company this firm took over the manufacture of couplings, valve couplings and valves. These are used extensively in Steel and Rubber plants.

The business has grown from a very small beginning to an important manufactory employing 85 people.

The officers are President N. A. Pederson, Vice President S. C. Chessman, Secretary Gertrude Hertz, Treasurer N. C. Hunt.

The E. W. Bliss Company established a branch in Salem in 1920, taking over the buildings and business of the Buckeye Engine Company.

The Salem plant specializes in the manufacture of rolling mills and presses.

Mr. Robert Potter is the manager.

There are 473 employees.

The National Sanitary Company was organized in 1908 by Demarest Davis and others.

In 1914 it was taken over by Manger, Snyder and Johnson.

The present owners are the Eljer Company with head offices in Ford City, Pennsylvania.

Fred H. Snyder is President, Louis Probst Vice-President, R. J. Gillispie Treasurer, and R. T. Crane Secretary.

There are 755 employees.

The Salem China Company was organized in 1898 by Pat McNichol, Dan Cronin and William Smith.

At the time of its organization English ware was very popular and a design of a lion and unicorn was adopted to emulate the English ware.

In August 1918 the business was sold to the F. A. Sebring interests.

The present capacity is three times that of the original. The products of the Salem China Company are shipped all over the United States and into Canada, but on account of the dollar situation are not shipped abroad.

The present officers are President Harrison Keller, Treasurer Charles Fox.

The Salem Engineering Company was organized August 15, 1934 by S. F. Keener.

The company produces Industrial furnace for heating and heat treating of non-ferrous products.

The officers are President S. F. Keener, Vice President John F. Keener, Secretary and Treasurer H. W. Eddy, General Manager J. H. Hopkins.

There are 160 employed in the Salem office and a total of between 400 and 500 including field workers.

This company is affiliated with the Salem Engineering Company (Canada) (limited) Toronto, Canada; The Wood Pulp Machinery Company (limited) Toronto, Canada; Furnace Constructors (limited) Hamilton, Canada; and Salem Engineering (limited) Milford, England.

Some of the factories more recently organized are; The Paxson Machine Company, Gonda Engineering Company, Schnell Tool and Die Corporation and the Lincoln Machine Company.

Financial Institutions.

A 20 year charter for Salem's first bank was granted to the Farmers Bank of Salem on February 16, 1846. In order that it might issue its own bank notes and thus supply the district with currency, which business required, the institution was organized as a branch of the State Bank of Ohio.

It had a capital of \$100,000 distributed among 123 investors, all residents of Columbiana County, each of whom took from one share to 179 shares at \$100 a share. Zadock Street was the largest single investor. Simeon Jennings, John Dellenbaugh, Zadock Street, Samuel Chessman, Allen Farquhar, Joseph J.

Brooks and Lemuel Bingham were directors. Simeon Jennings was the first president.

Business first commenced in the west end of the store of Zadock Street, a long, low brick building then situated in the middle of Broadway about 50 feet back from State Street.

The buildings were removed to widen Broadway which explains the discrepancy in width of South Broadway and North Broadway.

In 1857 a new building was erected at the site on E. State St. where Salem's oldest bank was located until the erection of the new building where the bank's centennial was celebrated in 1946.

In April 1865 a charter was obtained from the United States government and the institution became the Farmers National Bank. J. Twing Brooks, son of Joseph J. Brooks, who had been active in organizing the original bank in 1846, became the first president of the National Bank.

In 1946 the Farmers National Bank celebrated its centennial in the new building erected at the corner of North Broadway and East State Street. E. M. Stephenson is president and G. R. Deming is vice president.

About 1853 or 54 Salem became the scene of a short tax

war begun and carried on to test the constitutionality of a law. The legislature of Ohio had passed a law authorizing the county treasurer to levy and collect taxes from banks additional to that called for in the charter.

The State Bank of Salem (that is the Farmers Bank) being the only bank in the county, it was determined to test against it the validity of the law.

J. H. Quinn, county treasurer came from New Lisbon with a posse of ten men and demanded the taxes, which were refused. After a second attempt he obtained possession of the bank, and, not having the keys to the vault finally forced an entrance with crow bars, but found no money. Thorough search being made, there were found in the chimney a number of bags of coin, with which the sheriff retired.

Suit was afterwards brought by the bank and the law was eventually repealed. This became known as the "Crowbar Law."

Thomas and Greiner began a private banking business in 1853. They were succeeded in 1864 by Hiram Greiner; in 1866 the firm was Greiner and Boone, and in 1891 the firm was H. Greiner and Son. In 1903 the last named firm wound up its business.

The same year the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Company was organized and commenced business. This bank was discontinued about 1931.

The First National Bank of Salem was chartered Sept. 7, 1863. It received Federal Charter No. 43.

The following officers were chosen, President, Alexander Pow, Cashier, Henry J. Stouffer.

Alexander Pow retired in 1870 and was succeeded by Furman Gee who served as president until his death in 1901.

Following Furman Gee's death Richard Pow became president and served until 1907.

F. R. Pow became president, succeeding his father and served until his death in 1938.

In 1930 a new building was erected on the corner of South Broadway and East State Street, near the site of the first building occupied by the bank.

The First National Bank is among the first nineteen existing banks chartered by the United States government.

L. H. Colley is president, C. H. Musser vice president and O. A. Naragon cashier.

The Salem Savings and Loan Company was incorporated in March 1889 and continued until about 1913. C. C. Campbell is

president and S. W. Ramsey secretary.

The Security Building and Loan Company was incorporated Sept. 24, 1913. C. F. Lease was president and H. N. Loop was secretary. This company was absorbed by the Home Savings and Loan Company of Youngstown in 1925.

A branch of the Youngstown Company occupies a beautiful building on East State Street under the management of Orvil Hoover.

Cemeteries

The first burial ground was a small lot belonging to the Society of Friends. This ground ceased to be used for burial purposes in 1817 or 1818. This ground was sold and later the Gurney block and some adjacent buildings were erected there.

A lot on South Ellsworth was purchased and used by the Friends. About 1890 the front part was sold for building lots. The bodies were exhumed and reinterred, some in the rear and others were taken to other burial places.

About the year 1830 the Methodists purchased a plot of ground on Howard Avenue. When it was decided to no longer use it for burial purposes, bodies were re-

moved and the ground sold.

Hope Cemetery is a consolidation of what was originally the Presbyterian Cemetery (started in 1833), Salem Cemetery (laid out in 1853), and a five acre addition made in 1864 by Jacob Heaton. There have been other additions in later years.

This cemetery ground for 60 or 70 years supplied the burial sites, not only for Salem people, but also for those in the country in a radius of several miles.

In 1905 an association was organized, a charter procured, and the work of incorporation completed February 2, 1905.

In this historic old cemetery are the graves of many of the early settlers of Salem. Here is one of the mementoes of the anti-slavery period, the plain and modest monument of Edwin Coppock who was one of John Brown's raiders

The cemetery is landscaped, walks and driveways are kept in good order, as are the graves and lots. This has added greatly to the attractiveness of the property

The cemetery grounds at present contain 25 acres. The association officers are Ralph Martin President, Ethel Hise secretary and treasurer. Harold Hise is superintendent.

As early as 1870 the need for a

new and larger cemetery for Salem was realized. It was not until 1900 that decisive steps were taken to organize a Salem Cemetery Association for the purpose of having a modern cemetery.

In time the Beesen farm was selected but, owing to its isolated location activity was delayed for a time. Finally, with the acquisition of an ample driveway from Franklin Street, work was commenced.

The name of Grandview was adopted, the cemetery grounds laid off and opened in 1901. At that time the grounds contained 8 or 10 acres; at present there are about 50 acres.

There are seven persons on the Board of Trustees. J. B. Atchison is president, Austin Getz first vice president, G. R. Deming second vice president, and R. L. Hutcheson secretary and treasurer.

J. P. Birkhimer has been superintendent of the cemetery since it was opened in 1901, but has retired and been succeeded by R. L. Hutcheson.

Home for Aged Women

The Home for Aged Women was established for the care of aged and infirm women of moderate circumstances. It occupies

the premises once known as the Phillip Evans property on the south side of East State street at Washington Ave.

The birth of this institution is largely due to the activity and energy of Mrs. Joseph Koll, who called a meeting of other interested women, near the middle of the year 1886. At a subsequent meeting an association was formed.

Among the earlier subscriptions was that of \$1000 from Mrs. Eliza Jennings. This, with other liberal subscriptions of citizens, made possible the purchase of the Evans homestead in 1887.

Some alterations and improvements were made and in October 1888 the home was formally opened. Mrs. Phoebe Gruell was the first matron.

By 1900 sufficient means had been collected to allow for increasing the capacity of the institution by the addition of four rooms. There are now accommodations for ten ladies. In the life of this institution nine-five women have found a home within its doors.

An admission fee must be paid by those who become residents of the Home.

Mrs. Clara Daley is the matron.

Carnegie Library

An institution of which Salem may be justly proud is the Carnegie Library. The idea originated in 1895 when 40 men and women met as "The Monday Night Clubs" for self improvement. A stock company was organized and a charter secured.

Shares were placed at \$25 each and in a short time \$1700 was raised. This was expended for books, the services of the librarians being donated. A room in the Gurney block was rented and used until in 1899 the library was moved to the Pioneer block.

In 1903 Andrew Carnegie donated \$20,000 and in August 1905 the present building was dedicated.

The number of books had increased from 1200 in the first year of the existence of the library to 6500 at the time of removal into the new building.

In 1928 a fund of nearly \$30,000 from its first librarian, Mrs. Ashbel Carey, became available and in 1931 a new addition was completed and the auditorium opened.

A reading program has been carried out to encourage children to read good books.

Books may be secured at specified hours, one day a week from

lending shelves at the Buckeye and Prospect Street schools. Visits are made to the hospitals.

The library assembly room is used as a meeting place for many of the clubs of Salem.

At present there are about 34000 books in the library.

Mrs. Harold Vincent is head librarian.

Centennial Park

The area occupied by Centennial Park is part of the farm formerly owned by Johnathan Evans. It was his desire that part of the farm be used for a park.

The Park project got underway in 1906. This was the year of Salem's Centennial celebration, hence the name Centennial Park.

A committee composed of Charles T. Brooks, Samuel Grove Jr., Louis Brush, W. H. Mullins and Warren W. Hole made arrangements for securing the 25 acre tract. The land was deeded to the city in 1908.

The Kiwanis Club sponsored the erection of two concrete tables and benches are placed throughout the park.

Driveways wind through the grounds and hundreds of the walks traverse the park.

There are sand boxes, giant

strides, and swings for the pleasure of the children.

The Salem Garden Club is responsible for the artistic and colorful beds of flowers which beautify the park.

The baseball diamonds and tennis courts are well patronized, there being convenient bleachers for the fans.

Many picnics and family reunions keep the park well filled during the summer months.

The park board is composed of Floyd McKee chairman, Dana Floding and J. M. Kelley. Mrs. Fred Smith is clerk of the board and handles reservations for the shelters. Fred Smith is park superintendent.

Hospitals

The Salem City Hospital was established in 1913 by the Salem City Hospital Association, made up of Salem people who were interested in Salem having hospital facilities. A building was erected on East State Street for that purpose.

Patients came, not only from Salem, but, also, from the surrounding rural districts and from towns within a radius of many miles and the hospital facilities were used to their utmost.

In 1948 a new wing was erected which gives the hospital a total of 104 adult beds and 28 bassi-

nets.

There is an active staff of 27 doctors and a courtesy staff of 15.

Harold A. Zealley is superintendent.

The Central Clinic and Hospital was established in 1921 in the building on the corner of North Broadway and Second Street. This was originally built for a school house. Dr. H. K. Yaggi was the founder.

The organization continued as a stock company until December 4, 1936 when it was reincorporated as a voluntary non-profit corporation.

The present capacity is 34 adult beds and ten bassinets. A new wing is being erected which will increase the capacity to 50 adult beds and 12 bassinets.

Plans are made to remodel the old building to accomodate a larger laboratory and for administration offices. There will also be an orthopedic section and a lounge for doctors and nurses.

There is an active medical staff of 6 doctors and an active surgical staff of 4 doctors.

Albert Hanna is a superintendent and chief executive officer.

Memorial Building

The cornerstone of the Memorial Building was laid in 1923,

and the building was completed in 1924.

It was erected as a memorial to the soldiers of World War 1. The money for its erection was given by W. H. Mullins.

It is used for Community and Civic activities and athletic events. The offices of the Boy and Girl Scouts and of the Red Cross are in the building.

Its affairs are controlled by a Board consisting of six men and one woman.

The officers are; R. F. White, president, Father Gaffney vice-president, Mrs. L. P. Metzger secretary, and L. H. Colley treasurer. J. M. Kelly is manager.

Chamber of Commerce

The first organization was called the Better Business Bureau. Later the name was changed to Salem Business Bureau. In 1948 it was affiliated with the National Chamber of Commerce and became the Salem Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce is interested in projects for the good of the town. It cooperates with the Merchants and Manufacturers Associations, also with organized Welfare work.

Through the Chamber of Commerce new industries are secured

for Salem. Canvasers are required to secure the Chamber's consent to their work.

Alroy Bloomberg is president, Carl Willman vice president and Mrs. Elizabeth Baker secretary-treasurer.

Salem has a population of between 14,000 and 15,000.

There are five service clubs, Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions, Veter-

ans of Foreign Wars and Amvets.

The fraternal organizations are, Masons, Elks, Moose, Eagles, Knights of Columbus, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

The last business census showed 217 retail establishments in Salem, 18 of which are chain stores.

